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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DEBTS.—The Law is explicit and very similar from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Frightful Colliery Explosion Near Newcastle.

Thirty-Three Men Entombed.

Resignation of the Austrian Ministry

Another Horrible Mine Disaster—Thirty-Three Men Entombed.

LONDON, October 26.—Another frightful colliery explosion took place this afternoon in the Seaham mine, near Newcastle. Thirty-three men were in the pit at the time, some of whom have yet been reached. There is scarcely a hope of saving a single life. The families of the victims, with large numbers of people, are gathered around the mouth of the pit.

Resignation of the Austrian Ministry.

VIENNA, October 26.—The Hohenwarth Ministry tendered their resignation to-day. There is no doubt that His Majesty will accept them.

The Internationals.

LONDON, October 26.—Baron Von Beust is preparing a note regarding the International Society, to be addressed to all the Governments of Europe. The Prussian Government will propose to the Reichsrath a law on the same subject. An eminent jurist and special functionary are charged with the duty of drafting the law.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

VIENNA, October 26.—To-day's journals publish an appeal for aid for the sufferers in Chicago, signed by Von Beust, Erlanger, Todesca, Kinsky, and others. United States Minister Jay is active in the relief movement.

ROME, October 26.—The workingmen's societies in Rome and Naples have refused to participate in the Congress of Workingmen to be held in Rome, on the ground that the assembly will be a mere Republican demonstration unfriendly to Italy. The Government has lessened its precautions against the International partisans of Republican agitation, believing their principles have no hold upon the Italians.

DUBLIN, October 26.—The trial of Kelley, who murdered Head Constable Talbot, will commence on Monday.

VIENNA, October 26.—A morning journal is of the opinion that the political question pending before the Emperor will be decided according to the views of the Imperial Chancellor, Von Beust, and that the resignation of the Hohenwart Ministry is imminent.

MADRID, October 26.—Rumors have gone abroad of conspiracies against the Government by the partisans of the Duke of Montpensier and the infant Alfonso are without truth. The whole kingdom is perfectly quiet. No demonstration of any kind against the dynasty of Savoy is contemplated.

PARIS, October 26.—The number of Communists released by the Courts is not less than ten thousand. It is said Prince Napoleon has left Corsica.

The Markets.

LONDON, October 26, 4:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £290,000. Consols, 92¾. Bonds—5-20's, of '62, 90¾; do of '65, 91; do of '67, 92¾; 10-40's, 89¾.

Tallow 45s for new.

FRANKFORT, October 26.—5-20s of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, October 26.—Rentes 57 francs 75 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, October 26.—Cotton strong; middling uplands 9¾d; middling Orleans 9¾d; sales 12,000 bales.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 26, 1871.

THE WOODS FIRES IN CANADA.

A special dispatch from Niagara Falls states that the fire in the woods south of Albion, which had stretched five miles, is entirely subdued, and the heavy rain last night will settle it. Five houses, seven barns, two flour mills, and one hundred and seventy thousand tons of hay have been burned since Sunday morning. A large part of the township of Medina. The fire near Lockport is now confined to Tamarack Swamp. Two children were burned in it.

THE NOSE TURNS UP AGAINST TO DAY.

No order for the arrest of Tweed had been served late this afternoon, but a dispatch from Albany says Wheeler H. Peckham made application to Judge Learned for an order of arrest to-day, and it was granted. A Deputy Sheriff proceeds to New York to-night, and Tweed will be taken into custody to-morrow. It is understood he will be brought to Albany for trial. It is stated that Tweed still adheres to his trial be changed to this city.

It is stated that the grand jury dismissed the bill against Mayor Hall, charging him with malfeasance, and refused to censure him for not examining alleged fraudulent bills before signing them.

The final meeting of the joint committee of aldermen, supervisors and citizens will be held to-morrow.

TO CONTINUE BUSINESS.

The President of the Sherman's Fund Insurance Company, of San Francisco, who is now here, states that there is no doubt about the company continuing business. The directors have already decided to pay losses and continue.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CONVENTION.

In the National Insurance Convention to-day a communication on the failure of insurance companies was referred. A supplementary report from the Committee on Permanent Organization was laid on the table, to be taken up hereafter and amended. It provides for a salaried Secretary, and fixes the time of the meeting for the third Wednesday in May, to be held in New York. A report was received from the special committee on the rate of interest, showing that by a rough calculation the rate of interest realized was six and one-tenth per cent. on the gross assets, Caldwell spoke at length, showing that the rate of interest has been six per cent., and was now over that amount. He was in favor of the highest rate which had been advocated as the basis for calculation. Professor Newton, of Yale College, and Mr. Pillsbury spoke on the same subject. The Convention, without transacting anything important, adjourned.

THE ROSENZWEIG-BOWLSBY CASE

Drew a large crowd to the Court room to-day. The trunk in which the body of the deceased (Alice Bowlsby) was found was produced in Court. The deceased looked pale and emaciated. The testimony corroborated in the main the facts elicited before the Coroner's jury at the time of the tragedy. All the evidence had not been concluded to-day.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

The regular Democrats of Brooklyn have nominated Samuel S. Powell for Mayor.

CORNER STONE LAYING.

The corner-stone of the Franklin Monument in Printing House Square was laid to-day by Grand Master Anthon, of the Masons.

MINOR MATTERS ABOUT TAMMANY.

Tweed this morning advanced twenty thousand dollars to pay the small pipemen employed on the Croton works.

A committee of contractors waited on the Deputy Comptroller this morning, to confer with him relative to the assessments for repairs. They were informed then that their contracts were being looked into, and the matter would be brought before the Board of Revision at an early day.

WATCHES AT THE POLLS.

There were many applications to the Young Men's Committee-to-day for instructions in the duties as watches at the polls on election day.

AN ILLICIT DISTILLER ARRESTED.

James Benzie, an illicit distiller, was arrested today in Brooklyn by revenue officials, but broke away. The officers fired several shots without effect, but seriously wounding a newsboy. Subsequently police officers arrested Benzie and both the revenue officers.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

INJUNCTION APPLIED FOR.

LYNCHBURG, October 26.—A bill heretofore filed and withdrawn in the United States District Court of the Eastern District of Virginia was again filed yesterday, praying for an injunction to restrain the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and William Mahony, President, from carrying out the provisions of an act of the Virginia Legislature consolidating that road with the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad and the South Side Railroad, under the title of the Atlantic and Mississippi Railroad, having its terminus at Norfolk, Virginia, and Bristol, Tennessee. Further, that the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad be restrained from issuing any bonds under the act of the Virginia Legislature in furtherance of the interests of the Atlantic and Mississippi Railroad, which act is alleged to be unconstitutional; that they be enjoined from the negotiation of a loan for $5,000,000. Bonds of this amount have been executed, and are ready to be sold at a discount of twenty-five cents, and that the defendants be enjoined from the construction of the Cumberland Gap Railroad, or in any way fostering the roads by use of the funds of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

Articles of consolidation of the North American Railway Company and the New York Western Railway Company into one company, under the name and style of the New York Western Railway, were on Tuesday filed at the office of the Ohio Secretary of State. The principal office of the company is to be located at Tiffin, and the capital stock is $40,000,000. The roads thus consolidated form a continuous line from New London, Huron county, Ohio, to Council Bluffs, Iowa, crossing the States of Iowa, Indiana and Illinois.

ARGUMENT IN THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., October 26.—The constitutionality of the law authorizing Cincinnati to devote $10,000,000 to the construction of the Southern Railroad is being argued before the Supreme Court. Stanley Matthews and Hon. Henry Stanbery spoke to-day, and A. E. Ferguson and Mr. Kitteridge close the argument to-morrow. To-night the members of the Supreme Court and the members of the bar to attend the funeral of Mr. Ewing, there will be no session of the Court on Saturday.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A dispatch of the 25th from Scranton, Pa., says: The Rev. Arthur Denton, the Ogdensburg sensationalist, entered the Fifth ward school house this afternoon for the ostensible purpose of making an anti-Popery speech. Superintendent Hawker ordered him out. On refusing to comply he was summarily ejected. Denton was advertised to lecture this evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, at Hyde Park. Hundreds of Irishmen congregated in the neighborhood, all determined to prevent him from uttering a word. The Chief of Police prevailed upon Denton to immediately leave town. He left for Carbondale in a private conveyance this evening.

On Tuesday night in East St. Louis, Ignates Fergentantz was stabbed and killed by Frank Walter. The affray grew out of a disturbance at a marriage festival and the subsequently assailing of the house of the bridegroom's father-in-law, Walter was the bridegroom and is now in jail.

The coroner's jury in Jersey City returned a verdict, in the case of Mary Fullman, that she died from the effect of coal gas, instead of being poisoned by her father, as asserted.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will hold their next annual meeting in St. Louis.

At the meeting of the American Missionary Association at Hartford yesterday, President Grant's Indian policy was indorsed, and a resolution adopted to co-operate with the Government in its efforts to civilize the red men.

Yerkes, Jr., the Philadelphia defaulter, has been held to bail in $50,000.

Mr. F. Dillingham, son of Governor Dillingham, of Vermont, was married last evening, in Milwaukee, to Miss Kate Page, daughter of ex-Mayor Page, of that city.

The Kansas Academy of Science met yesterday at Lawrenceburgh.

The Kansas Editorial Association are making an excursion to Fort Gibson.

HARRISBURG.

The Evans Habeas Corpus Case—Probable Course of the State Authorities—The Imbroglio in the Nineteenth Senatorial District.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, October 26, 1871.

The case of George O. Evans will come up in the court here to-morrow, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The State authorities will take no immediate steps to have Evans held on a criminal charge, and if he will enter sufficient security to indemnify the State, no obstacles will be interposed to discharging him from custody. The disposition of the authorities seems to be to secure the State, as far as possible, and hold criminal proceedings in abeyance for the present. If Evans will enter a bond for his future appearance to answer for his failure to pay into the State Treasury the amount now standing against him, no opposition will be offered to discharging him from the custody of the Sheriff. If he fails to do this, the State will claim that he stands as a confessed embezzler and demand that he shall be remanded for trial.

Considerable anxiety is felt here in regard to the issue of the imbroglio in the Nineteenth Senatorial District. Mr. Weakley went to Chambersburg yesterday, and is hopeful that the return judge from Cumberland county will over-ride the decision of the Supreme Court and sign the proper certificate. The Franklin county judge has already signed it. The case assumes additional importance from the fact that the death of Senator Connell has been announced to-day. This unfortunate event will tend to complicate the Senatorial situation next winter. Senator Connell's time expired with the last session of the Legislature, and *de jure* he cannot be regarded as a member of the Senate, and the Speaker cannot therefore issue his warrant for a new election. Mr. Connell's death cannot be officially known to the Senate until an organization has been effected, and granting Mr. Weakley his seat will still leave the Senate a tie, with the organization in the hands of the Democracy. Mr. Brodhead, it will be remembered, was chosen Speaker *pro tem.*, and will claim authority to act in accordance with the precedents established by the Republicans when John P. Penney was Speaker *pro tem.*

A large number of members have been here during the present week, looking after hotel accommodations and selecting seats for next winter. The halls of both houses are being renovated under the personal supervision of the respective clerks, and an army of painters, upholsterers, etc., are at work.

Senator Rutan, of Beaver, will be the choice of Republican Senators for Speaker, and Senator Brodhead will be urged by the Democrats. A lively contest is looked for, and the candidates for the Chief Clerkship of the Senate, the prominent candidates being John M. Carson, of the Philadelphia *Press*, and Mr. Rumsey, of the Pittsburgh *Evening Republic*, and Mr. McAfee, of Westmoreland. Mr. Carson is strongly urged in consequence of the effective service rendered by the *Post* during the last campaign, and it is generally acknowledged that the Post has claims in this respect that should not be overlooked. Mr. Carson seems to lead his competitors.

Mr. William Elliott will be the Speaker of the next House, although Mr. McJunkin, of Venango, thinks of contesting the field for this position. Gen. James L. Selfridge, the former Chief Clerk of the House, will be Sergeant-at-Arms. Sunday last there was a member of the House for the last two years, but who was defeated for the House at the last election, in the spoke of as a candidate, but there seems to be little sympathy for him, and he will make a sorry run against Selfridge.

CHICAGO REDIVIVUS.

The Observatory—Loss of the Corporation by the Fire $5,000,000—Thieves Burned to Death—The New Court House to Cover a Whole Square—Sensible Action of the Bricklayers and Masons—Cordial Indorsement of Mr. Medill's Nomination—What the Sufferers Most Need—Beans, Potatoes, Onions and Straw Beds.

CHICAGO, October 26.—There is fear that the Chicago Observatory, which contains the famous clock telescope, will be suspended, owing to want of funds to continue it. It is under charge of Prof. Safford.

The city of Chicago, as a corporation, loses by the great fire property valued at five millions of dollars, consisting of bridges, buildings, damage to waterworks, destruction of engines and hose, &c. The damage to street improvements, which falls upon property, is not included.

The *Journal* says it is now believed that a large number of the persons burned at the great fire were thieves, who, in their anxiety for plunder, remained in buildings till escape was cut off.

The project which was much discussed before constructing the new wings to the Court House, to cover the whole of Court House square with buildings, has been revived some since the fire. The proposition is to construct an immense building which shall cover the whole square, the lower stories to be composed of first class stores and its six four fronts; the upper stories to be devoted to the use of the city and county, a large hall to be erected for the use of members of the bar; wide corridors to run on the first floor through the entire building, from Clark to Lasalle, and from Washington to Randolph, with handsome fountains at the intersecting points.

The bricklayers and masons have met and agreed to form an organization, in which each shall pledge himself to work at ordinary day wages for the purpose of rebuilding the city. They also wish that each should work under the supervision of an architect, and that all buildings be erected in accordance with the requirements of the law

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

We believe we reflect the settled conviction of the community when we say that the time has fully come for a policy totally different from that which has hitherto prevailed touching the health regulations of the city. We need not specify. There is a voice louder than ours proclaiming this, that cannot be stifled and will make itself heard. Present means and appointments, it is painfully evident, are altogether inadequate. Acting pursuant to the law of supreme necessity, the people must do for themselves, if Councils on Monday next do not adopt the proper measures. There has been enough—quite too much—of the red tape, special pleading and wait-a-while policy. There is not a grain of false alarm in this—the sober truth has scarcely been hinted at.

THE agreement on Mr. JOSEPH MEDILL for Mayor of Chicago by both political parties, is a fact that proclaims the high estimate in which he is held by all classes, and at the same time is full of promise for the city. Mr. MEDILL, as we had occasion to say only a few days ago, is a man whom emergency brings to the front. He never loses his head, and we can understand perfectly why Chicago in her extreme hour should agree on him to be the head of the city government. It is said that Chicago is laying broad the foundations of her second existence,—in nothing have we seen better evidence of this than in the general agreement to make Mr. MEDILL Mayor.

THE suggestion of the *Post* that at the ensuing election for City Councils the citizens should agree on the best men to represent them, is certainly not without force. The rascalities of the *Post's* own party in New York has made a similar course necessary there, and while no such reason or extreme necessity exists here, it is nevertheless true that the best citizens should always be found in the city government. That large cities can be governed with due regard to the general welfare by party machinery, many gravely doubt. Recent experience is full of instruction, and we are free to admit the reasons for deep concern on the subject of municipal government. Let the *Post's* party set the example of everywhere putting the best men in nomination for Councils, and thus give the Republicans a fair challenge. We do not think it will be declined. If it is not accepted, and if the Democrats should be able to point to their candidates as the only ones fit for the places, then they will be fairly entitled to all the advantage to be gained from such a course.

FOR once the New York *Times* is at fault in its campaign against the Ring. In an article on the Tammany Park Commission it says that SWEENY and Co. claim the gratitude and support of the public because they built a sheep-fold in Central Park, which—in their own language—is a "beautiful structure and generally admired," whereupon it remarks:

"We should think that the people who admire a sheep-fold constructed like the outer walls of a jail must be as difficult to find as the trustful and steadfast friends of Tweed's youth."

The *Times* misses the point. Architecture is one of the fine arts; kindred to music, painting and poetry. COLERIDGE declared a Cathedral to be petrified music, and we have the authority of so high a personage as EMERSON for the statement that a species of insight or prophecy inheres in the true architect's work. He says:

"The hand that rounded Peter's dome
And groined the aisles of Christian Rome,
Wrought in a sad sincerity."

While further on in the same poem he declares that these old masters

"Builded better than they knew:"

And gave hinted revelations of truth and beauty of which themselves were not conscious. This being so, we know of no reason why the Tammany Park Commissioners may not have wrought in the same high mood of unconscious foreseeing; so that what the *Times* condemns as a tasteless monstrosity may in reality be a touch of stroke of genius. For, in spite of the hindrances of unplastic matter, the artistic soul will still express its ideal in the material—just as when Peter blossomed into infinite solemnity and suggestiveness under the moulding hand of MICHAEL ANGELO, so it is easy to understand how, under the inward bent of the Tammany Commissioners, even so unpoetic a thing as a sheep-fold should take on broader significances as it grew, and assume the appearance of a jail. Indeed it is triumph. Every true work of art should reproduce in the mind of the observer the original thought or idea which the artist had when he wrought it; and the very fact that the structure in question conveys to the looker on an impression of something so widely different from that of the purpose for which the building was intended, shows how thoroughly the gifted architects have succeeded in making the people understand the nature of the inspiration that haunted them. And now that the sheep-cote is a jail how long shall it be before the sheep are penned in it?

OLD parables have often modern exemplifications. Here is one: "And he took him by the throat, saying, 'Pay me that thou owest.'" The debtor is France, the creditor Germany, and a dreadful grip has BISMARCK gotten on the pharynx of the unhappy Gaul. The policy of the German minister in locking up in the imperial treasury all of the gold that France sends in payment of the indemnity, and his interdiction of the circulation of French silver, is causing financial embarrassments in France of a most serious character. Germany refuses to accept French paper, and hence France has no way of paying the indemnity except in gold or foreign bills, both of which are becoming exceedingly difficult to obtain. Indeed, the price of gold is said to be rising so fast in France as to threaten a general financial crash. In Paris the scarcity of money is so great that the small shop-keepers are hardly able to find change for their daily sales, and a number of dealers refuse to take twenty-franc notes when the purchase made is under five francs. Last Monday the Bank of France commenced to issue thirty-five millions of francs in bills of small denominations. This, of course, is done to relieve the public distress, but a more significant proof of the disastrous effects of BISMARCK'S grasping selfishness could not possibly be given. It is simply one peril incurred for the purpose of averting or postponing another, and is exceedingly hazardous at the best. It is true that France is by no means without resources, as is shown by the fact that she has already paid three hundred millions of the one thousand millions of dollars originally due to Germany; but unless BISMARCK relaxes his clutch it is difficult to see how, in her choking condition, she can pay the remaining seven hundred millions within the period specified by the stipulations of the treaty. This method of treatment is something like the old system of imprisonment for debt, on an extended scale. Notwithstanding that the incarcerated person suffered terribly, it didn't bring the creditor his money; and BISMARCK'S cruel ungenerousness may haply turn out in the same manner.

THE opinions of Mr. SEWARD respecting the progress which might be looked for in Egypt and Japan, given in the account published in yesterday's COMMERCIAL of his journey around the world, are being illustrated and confirmed in a somewhat remarkable manner. Since the period of his visit to these countries both of them, or rather the sovereigns of both, have inaugurated reforms of a more extraordinary character than even Mr. SEWARD could have anticipated. The abolition by the Mikado of Japan of the grade of Daimios or great order of nobility, and the confiscation to the crown for general national purposes of the immense property of the two hundred and fifty persons who have held it, is a step of the most bold and daring character, changing at one stroke the form of government from a feudal to a representative monarchy. It is as though the English order of Peers should be abolished, and their lands confiscated to the nation, in a single measure. The Khedive of Egypt has equally sustained the favorable impression which Mr. SEWARD formed of his liberal and progressive character. His recent edict granting to all the towns and villages of Egypt the right to elect their own municipal officers, who in turn are to elect the members of the Egyptian parliament, and more especially his establishment of a national seminary for the education of young ladies, in which the immemorial Oriental custom of the veil is to be abolished, and European modes and methods are to be introduced throughout the entire establishment—are almost startling in the breadth and scope of the reforms which they contemplate. These steps on the part of men, the traditions and precedents of whose countries are all on the side of absolutism, form a striking commentary on the sagacity, clear-sightedness and sound judgment of the venerable Statesman who was so recently among the people affected thereby. "Nations that once get Parliaments or Congresses," he said, in speaking of these countries, "are not likely to go back on themselves." And the events which followed his departure show it true.

NOTHING could be more unselfishly admirable than the instantaneous heartiness with which the city of St. Louis bent herself to the relief and succor of her stricken rival of the lakes. But now that the agony of the one and the sudden sympathetic impulse of the other are over, it begins to look a little as if the queen of the river might possibly now and then feel a slight thrill of jealous satisfaction at the misfortune of the mistress of the inland seas. At least the cold-blooded way in which the St. Louis *Democrat* speculates upon the Chicago disaster is calculated to create such a suspicion. Remarking upon the prevalent belief that the restoration will be even more rapid than her previous growth, that journal says:

"How is it possible for them to rebuild at once as grandly as they owned before? Some sort of buildings will arise beyond doubt. But what will be the rate of insurance upon these buildings, and upon the valuable merchandise proposed to place in them, in view of the recent conflagration? Can solvent insurance companies be induced to take risks at all upon the wooden and temporary Chicago which will now be built? Can merchants in the East be found hardy enough, careless enough, we may say, to furnish stocks of goods on credit to be put into uninsurable wooden structures in Chicago?"

New York insurance companies lost $25,000,000, and, therefore, will be slow to take risks in anything so combustible as a wooden or ordinary brick structure in Chicago in the future; and of course the merchants of New York, smarting under their already heavy losses, will go very slow in furnishing goods on credit to the rebuilt city."

It therefore concludes, or tries to conclude, that the sceptre of sovereignty has permanently slipped from the hand of Chicago into the grasp of St. Louis. There is no doubt that the calamity of the first will conduce to the prosperity of the last, but we are by no means sure that even the next census will not show Chicago to have recovertaken and outstripped St. Louis; and the *Democrat*, in estimating the possibilities of the future, should remember that the Chicagoans have stricken the word impossible out of their vocabulary, and it would certainly seem that St. Louis is sufficiently great and powerful to push her fortunes on the strength of her own inherent energies, instead of meanly courting and calculating on how far she can make the misfortunes of her neighbor inure to her own advantage.

A CHICAGO correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says there is no question that if the fire department had been composed of men strictly trained to abstinence, the city might have been saved as easily on Sunday night as on Saturday, and states that the temptation which Saturday's exhaustion and Sunday's rest brought, worked "a world of mischief." The Chicago *Journal*, too, avers substantially the same thing, and says that persons who were present at the scene of the conflagration an hour or two after its commencement, assert that drunken and stupefied members of the fire department were the rule, and sober ones the exception. Reconstructed Chicago will doubtless in a variety of ways profit by the lessons her vast calamity has taught, nor is it likely she will let this serious matter go unheeded. But the significance of it is not merely local, it is general, and should serve as a basis for action in every city of the country. There is no public duty or service in which coolness and sobriety are more essential than in conflagrations. The *Journal* recommends that the principle of total abstinence should be made a part of the rules and regulations of the fire department of every city, and that violations of the obligation should be followed by immediate dismissal and severe punishment. Whether so radical a plan would be found to work, perhaps admits of argument; but it is certain that no person addicted to habitual indulgence in intoxicating liquors should ever be appointed to or retained in so honorable and responsible a position. The misfortune of Chicago is teaching us all a number of things important for us to know. Not the least among them is this.

It is probable that our foreign diplomatic service will undergo a thorough overhauling at the next session of Congress. It is said that the report of Treasurer Spinner, who, it will be remembered, made an extended European tour last summer, will call the attention of Congress to the impoverished condition of the majority of our Consular representatives abroad, and to the necessity of making better provision for upholding our national dignity among foreigners in this particular. Should Congress take action on the subject it is to be hoped that it will be thorough and comprehensive. In this age of oceanic cables, special envoys and international commissions, plenipotentiaries are generally nothing but clerks with high sounding names; and it is probable that, so far as this country is concerned, their number could with other than monetary profit be considerably reduced. As for our Consular representatives, with the exception of a few over-fat officials, they seem to be pretty badly reduced as it is. It may very possibly be in accordance with immemorial political usage that those who perform the most and hardest service should receive the least pay, but it by no means in accordance with the fitness of things. If Congress touches the subject at all, let it make clean work of it and settle our consular matters so that none shall have just cause for complaint.

In discussing the labor question, the other day, we said that as a general rule the working classes treated themselves more inconsiderately than did those whom they denounced as capitalists and monopolists, and that one of the prime causes of the straitened circumstances of the masses was to be found in the habit of drinking. The same fact is true of England. The following table of the consumption of liquors in that country during last year, taken from official sources, shows that very much of the poverty and misery from which the masses suffer lies at their own doors. Here it is:

	Gallons.	Value.
British spirits	22,959,491	£22,959,491
Foreign ditto	8,439,200	10,747,264
Wines	15,079,854	13,571,868
Beer	947,645,843	70,923,863
British wines, &c	15,000,000	1,500,000
Total	1,007,127,573	£119,062,285

Or, in round numbers, six hundred millions of dollars, at least two-thirds of which may be set down to the account of the middle and lower classes. The curse that bestrides England is neither monarchy nor aristocracy—it is gin and beer.

THE lowest estimates of the deficiency in the coffee crop as now given by intelligent students of the subject are as follows: For the Brazils, 70,000 tons; for Java, 20,000; for Ceylon, 10,000—a total estimated deficit of 100,000 tons. In our own country the consumption in 1821 was one pound four ounces for each person; in 1839, six pounds; in 1851, eight and a half pounds. Our total consumption in 1869 was 67,000 tons; in 1862 it was only 40,000 tons, and last year it was 134,000 tons. In 1851, Europe consumed 186,000 and the United States 50,000 tons—total, 236,000 tons. In 1867 the proportion was as follows: Europe, 280,000; United States, 92,000; total, 374,000. In 1870: Europe, 347,000; United States, 124,000; total, 471,000. If our population numbers one hundred millions in the year 1900, as many predict that it will, we should consume, at the present rate per person, nearly eight pounds, 357,000 tons of coffee. The consumption in this country has rapidly increased of late, on account of the lower duty, and the greater demand of the colored population in the Southern States. The demand is principally for Rio. The increased demand among the whites is mostly for Java and Maracaibo. The consumption will be checked, of course, by the rise in value.

THE November number of *Harper's Magazine* gives the most improved method of vaccination, which, in view of the ravages of small-pox in Pittsburgh and adjoining municipalities, may perhaps deserve the attention of our own medical practitioners. The new plan was first practiced by a Mr. Ellis, an English physician. Ordinary vaccination is performed by scraping off the epidermis, and thrusting the vaccine virus into a puncture made by the lancet. A greatly improved method, however, is that of Dr. Fowler, of Chicago, who stated the pressing needs of the Methodists at the burned site. Their total loss in 42 churches by the fire was stated to be $298,000, and $200,000 was the lowest that would save them from the loss of their property. Among the resolutions adopted by the meeting was one expressing a determination to raise the sum of $40,000 within the bounds of the Philadelphia Conference for the aid of the churches of Chicago, and another resolving to ask that a public collection be taken for the purpose on the first Sabbath of November. It was also resolved to call a mass meeting of Methodists on Thursday evening of next week.

The Rev. Robert Colyer discoursed in St. Louis on Sunday evening last, referring to the Chicago conflagration, he said: You have no idea of the sadness and the horror, and let me say the glory and beauty of that scene, for, while the flames were sweeping along, and leaping like mad beasts, as if with infernal instinct, there was something about us more beautiful and noble than anything I ever saw in this world before. For this splendid American character then came out in a beauty such as I never witnessed. I did not see a man moaning or a woman crying over anything that was lost. I am an Englishman. But these men that were born in New England clung to their children, and their faces were very white, but there was no moaning, nothing to distract the quiet, earnest attention from the thing they had to do there and then. I did not see a single man or woman that was not trying to do something for somebody else more helpless than they were themselves. I think this American type is the noblest God ever made, and I don't know but that it is the noblest that he ever will make.

THE Post is entirely confident that "the bare mention of the name" of Senator Conkling as Presidency has struck a chord in the popular heart which will not cease to vibrate until the destinies of the country are placed fully in his keeping. Our neighbor is behind the age, and don't understand Col. Scott, who has quite another way of doing things. Seeing that the Railroads are going to have "the destinies of the country fully in their keeping," he "goes for" the Railroads. He is too practical for the *Post's* plan and can't wait for "the destinies," or think of any such devious method as it proposes to place them "fully in his keeping."

THE Ku-Klux in Stoddard and Dunklin counties, in Southwest Missouri, have become alarmed at the results of their actions, and it is not likely that the militia called for by the Governor will be needed. A few weeks ago the bonds of these counties were issued for two or three hundred thousand dollars, to aid a local railroad enterprise. Recently an attempt was made to negotiate these bonds, but on account of unsuccessful, no capitalists being willing to invest their money in such a manner, giving as the reason their want of faith in a county to pay its taxes that was unable to administer its laws and defend and protect its citizens. Arguments so stern and cogent produced a wonderful change in the mind of the people.

In a speech to his neighbors in Chautauqua, on Tuesday last, Senator Fenton counseled the utmost earnestness in the canvass, and a hearty support to the ticket. Notwithstanding the bad spirit and bad conduct of some who are prominent in political affairs, Republicans must act and work together as one man for the triumph of their cause and the success of their ticket.

On Monday last the keel of the first of the Philadelphia ocean steamers was laid, at Kensington. Four hundred workmen are now employed by the contractors, Cramp & Sons.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There was one life lost at the burning of the Sherman House in Chicago. The victim had been caroasing that night with a party of friends, and retired, by the aid of his comrades, shortly after 12 o'clock. When the flames threatened the fated building they went to arouse him, but found the door locked. By dint of tremendous pounding they managed to make him hear. "Wha'ser ma'er," huskily asked the half-conscious inebriate. "Get up quick," was the reply, "the hotel is on fire." "Ell on fire? Wha'er s'pose I care. Isbn't 'ell (hic) a'ways on fire?" Just at that moment a great volume of smoke burst through the hall-way, and the wretched man was left to his fate.

A gentleman in Philadelphia lately gave a vaccination party. Instead of engaging cooks and waiters, that secured the services of two or three capable physicians, and in the place of ice cream and cake, vaccine-virus, of the finest quality was provided. When the hour for refreshments arrived, the guests seated themselves, and the doctors went around the room supplying their wants.

About "Chicago refugees" the *Journal* says: Let other communities shelter and provide for those helpless and destitute women, children and infirm men who may have thrown themselves upon their charities, but when an able-bodied male "refugee" who claims to be from Chicago, comes winning round, let him be sent off *instanter*, and tell him to go to work, either at Chicago, where labor is much needed and well paid, or somewhere else.

It is proposed, in Connecticut, that the indirect influence of free passes upon Legislators should be counteracted by providing that a member's certificate of election should entitle him to travel free over all the railways in the State during the session.

The receipts of spirits from the distilleries in the First (Chicago) District of Illinois will not exhibit a decrease, since none of the more important distilleries were destroyed. Nearly all are in operation now running, and which are much the larger ones, did not work up to their full capacity, but now they do. One of these distilleries has the producing capacity of fully 6,000 gallons per day.

In the case of a saloon keeper at Wilmington, N. C., prosecuted under the Civil Rights bill for refusing to sell negroes liquor, the United States Commissioner has decided that the complainants could not purchase without a contract to that effect, and that it was impossible to compel any person to dispose of any property without his consent. The removal of the Commissioner has been petitioned for. If the decision holds good, it would seem that the freedmen cannot have the same facilities as their white fellow-citizens for getting drunk.

The St. Gothard Railway through the Alps will soon be commenced. The tunnel will be about the same length as that through Mont Cenis. The amount of Capital necessary to build the tunnel and connect the railway with other lines is estimated at thirty-seven millions of dollars. Of this Germany, Italy and Switzerland have together furnished by subsidy seventeen millions; thirteen millions will be raised by the issue of bonds, and seven millions by the sale of capital stock. French capitalists hold aloof from the enterprise, as calculated to damage the interests and influence of France.

The Swedish Government is preparing to colonize Spitzbergen, a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, of a somewhat larger area than Great Britain. Spitzbergen was discovered in 1553, and has never been inhabited save by the crews of vessels, who, being closed in by the ice, have been forced to pass there the dreary arctic winter. The cold is severe, and during three months of the year there is continual night.

Duck hunters observed a singular phenomenon on Indian Lake, in Miami county, Ohio, last week. A whirlwind upon the water was observed approaching, accompanied by a roaring sound, heard distinctly more than two miles distant. A great body of water was carried at least two hundred feet in the air. It assumed funnel form, and was first observed by the hunters about a mile away, moving directly towards them, but happily it encountered a large tree and collapsed. Small trees standing in the water were stripped clean of all their branches.

A Savannah, Georgia, paper is responsible for the: "Among the entries made for exhibition at the fair of the Industrial Association is a patent incubator for the purpose of hatching chickens. During the fair the incubator will improve the shining hours to the extent of hatching out 500 chickens a day. Attached to the machine is an artifical mother, which, when the chickens are once fairly hatched, assumes control of the brood, and proceeds to exercise the maternal functions after the most approved style. The invention will prove to be quite an attraction."

Professed spiritualists from Illinois and Wisconsin, under the lead of one Prof. Mitchell from Maine, have been digging for the lost safe of the steamer Lexington, sunk in the Ohio near Derby, Perry county, Indiana, in 1864. The belief obtains that in the missing safe were $75,000 in gold, and the spiritualists referred to are going for it, acting under the inspiration of "medium" revelations. As the steamer R. C. Gray passed down last Saturday, the passengers on board saw four men signaling bravely on the sand bar in the neighborhood where the Lexington is reported to have sunk. They claimed to have found the buried safe when it was but no information of their having reached it has since been received, and the inference is drawn that the "spirits" have failed again.

It seems that Kansas is destined to become one of the great fruit-growing sections of the country. There is now on exhibition in Boston a collection of one hundred and thirty varieties of apples raised in that State, which are said to be in some respects remarkable. As a rule the specimens are much larger than those raised in the East, and in flavor and keeping they are not inferior. The trees grow in the ordinary rich loam and blossom as early as April, the earliest fruit being picked about the middle of July. The trees attain a bearing power very quickly and grow larger than in the East. The collection shows clearly that with the first season which is generally granted the fruit farmers in Kansas, and their fertile soil, the eastern section of the country must look to its laurels.

It is explained that the bill relating to civil marriage about to be laid before the Prussian Chamber will deal neither with the religious ceremony nor the permissive form of civil marriage, but will sanction it only in cases of need, when marriage in the church is inadmissable, but no objections exist in a purely legal sense.

PERSONAL.

The Emperor William of Germany has made a personal donation of 1,000 thalers for the relief of the Chicago sufferers.

A gentleman in Massachusetts, in his prosperous days, gave his town a tract of land for a public square. The square still bears his name, while he, pennieless and friendless, is an inmate of the town alms-house.

John Rogers, whose brown statuettes have made him so famous, is a native of Massachusetts. In early life he was a dry goods clerk in Boston; then he learned the trade of a machinist; but loosing a taste modeling figures in clay determined his vocation. In 1856, still being poor and having no hope of supporting himself by modeling, he went west, and took charge of a machine shop in Hannibal, Mo. The financial crisis of the next year carried him to Chicago, where he was appointed clerk in the City Surveyor's office. While there he produced his first finished work, "The Checker Player," which was very well received, and was followed by "Going to the Pump" and "The Slave Auction." Learning from an Italian the manner of making flexible molds for casting forms, he went to New York, set up his studio and prospered. Rogers has produced about forty groups in all, and has now upon the stocks courses of his works. It is said his next undertaking will be Bret Harte's "Heathen Chinee."

Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, New York, on Sunday last publicly tendered his resignation, in consequence of physical infirmities, the result of his exertions and the exposures to which he subjected himself during the war by his visits to the army. His pastorate had extended over a period of twenty-seven years. At a large meeting of his congregation, held on Monday, a motion was unanimously carried that it be recommended to the Broadway Tabernacle Church, in its corporate capacity, to pay to Dr. Thompson the sum of $20,000, in recognition of his services and as a provision for his future comfort. A resolution to this effect was also opened, as a testimonial, and the sum of $2,000 at once contributed—many more amounts received at the meeting by both forms of action $20,000, and exceeding the sum previously hitherto made in this country for a retiring minister.

The Philadelphia Methodists Moving to Aid Chicago Brethren.

A meeting of the laymen and others of the denomination in Philadelphia was held a few days since for the purpose of considering the interests of Chicago. Bishop Simpson introduced Rev. Dr. Fowler, of Chicago, who stated the pressing needs of the Methodists at the burned site. Their total loss in 42 churches by the fire was stated to be $298,000, and $200,000 was the lowest that would save them from the loss of their property. Among the resolutions adopted by the meeting was one expressing a determination to raise the sum of $40,000 within the bounds of the Philadelphia Conference for the aid of the churches of Chicago, and another resolving to ask that a public collection be taken for the purpose on the first Sabbath of November. It was also resolved to call a mass meeting of Methodists on Thursday evening of next week.

The Suffering Wisconsin People.

Gov. Fairchild, in a letter to a gentleman of Buffalo acknowledging the receipt of a liberal remittance for the benefit of the sufferers by the late fire in Wisconsin, says: "No exaggerated accounts have been published. I have just returned from the burned district, and know personally that thousands of people are rendered utterly destitute, all being swept away. More than one thousand have died. The living, to the number of at least three thousand, must be provided with everything for many months to come. We are pushing supplies to them with all possible speed. Our people are determined that at least they shall not suffer cold or hunger the coming winter."

THE Order of United American Mechanics in this State has, we learn, been formed to counteract the system of trades unions as pernicious in their tendencies, and inconsistent with the true principles of Republican government. It declares its purpose to "it will take active measures for the restoration of the good old system of apprenticeship, in order that the children of mechanics in this State may be enabled to learn trades thoroughly, so as to compete successfully with foreign mechanics." This is a step in the right direction, at least so far as the restoration of the apprenticeship system is concerned, and we should be glad to see it generally followed.

PAREPA having closed the most successful English opera season ever known in New York, is in Philadelphia with her new troupe. The *Tribune* hits them in detail as follows: "The Rosas have developed by liberal management the neglected riches of an important branch of the lyric drama, and they have been rewarded with the most cordial public support and approval. We take leave of them with regret, and look forward to their return with impatience." In due time Parepa will commence a season in Pittsburgh.

ONE of the richest developments in connection with the Baltimore whisky frauds, says a New York *Times* correspondent, is the discovery of the fact that a private letter was addressed by several leading members of the Whisky Ring to the *World*, which has been publishing some of the developments in a sensational manner, asserting that the investigation was a radical scheme intended to injure the Democratic party in the South, and that such injury would result if the publications did not cease. The *World's* sensation writer in Baltimore continued to write, but his letters have been suppressed.

GENERAL BUTLER affirms that he fought his great campaign in Massachusetts chiefly to advance the interests of President Grant in that State. The telegraph informs us that he is about to make at Philadelphia a severe attack on the recent treaty with Great Britain. Does he do this to help President Grant in Pennsylvania?—*Washington Chronicle.*

It is rumored that Butler is not as much of a Grant man as he was, and that Grant is less of a Butler man than formerly.

Struggles and Triumphs of an Inventor.

The *Scientific American* relates a story of the struggles and triumphs of an inventor, which is worthy of note. The circumstances are that in 1863 Mr. Thomas Sheehan, of Dunkirk, New York, foreman in the blacksmith department of the Erie Railway shops at that place, patented a submarine grapple, which, though, an ingenious invention, proved to be one for which there was little demand. This was his first invention; and the cost of its completion, together with one year's struggle to manufacture and introduce it, completely exhausted Mr. Sheehan's means, and reduced him to the extremest poverty. He was, in fact, in pretty nearly the same condition as Palissy the Potter, at the moment of his greatest distress. A wife and eight children, in Sheehan's family were reduced to the verge of destitution, and Mrs. Sheehan became uncommonly bitter. At this critical juncture Mr. S. D. Colwell, General Freight Agent of the Erie Railroad at Dunkirk, chanced to meet Mr. Sheehan in the streets of that town, and told him that if he had a grapple finished he would pay forty dollars for it and have it used for picking up coal at the dock; that the money would help him in his emergency, and that he could go back to his old place in the shop and earn a comfortable livelihood for his family. Mr. Sheehan had a grapple almost finished, and while working to complete it a tap, the only one our inventor had of the size required, suddenly snapped asunder, and, as it was essential to the progress of the work, he must have a new one or he could not go on. In this straight he applied to his wife for twenty-five cents to buy the necessary steel to forge the tap, but she had no money. She was at the time making lye for soft soap. Discovering a piece of iron lying near the tub at which she was engaged, he fell to meditating upon how he could make it hard enough for a tap. By way of experiment he took some of the lye, and adding, without any particular reason for so doing, some saltpetre and common salt, made a paste with the solution and a hard grudged saucerful of the little remaining flour there was in the house. He then forged the tap, and, enveloping it in the paste, put the whole into a rusted iron box and exposed it to heat for two hours in a blacksmith's fire. To his joy and surprise, when he took it out, it was hard enough to cut cast steel. The grapple was finished, and the price agreed on paid. He then went back to his old work, disgusted with patents, and resolved never to have anything to do with one again. But the remembrance of the tap, hardened in so unique a manner, still haunted him. Having a great deal of case hardening to do, he thought one day he would repeat the experiment upon a large scale, which he did with perfect success.

For twelve months he went on to experiment, purchasing the materials with his own money, and working in secret by night, and at odd hours. At the end of twelve months he reconsidered his sentence of condemnation on patents, and applied for one on his process, which was granted September 5, 1865, the claim being for a combination of damaged flour, potash lye, or lye from hard wood ashes, nitre, common salt and sulphate of zinc, for case hardening iron. In 1867 he patented an improvement on his process, and in the year following he took out another patent for an entirely new process, which consists in the use of raw limestone, charcoal, black oxide of manganese, sal soda, common salt, and pulverized rosin, combined, for converting iron into steel, which is now widely used, and from which he has reaped quite a fortune.

No less than twenty-three of the leading railways in America now use this process, under license from the patentee, for hardening the links, guides, pins and nuts of locomotives, effecting, we are told, no less a saving than from five to six hundred dollars annually on each locomotive, in obviating the lost motion consequent upon the wear of links, guides and pins.

The inventor has already received, for licenses under his patent of 1868, $70,000, and has just sold the remainder of his patent in America for $45,000. Now the question is would this man have failed in life as well from poverty to prosperity if he had been a labor reform spouter of the no wage and no profit school, or one who refused to work more than eight hours a day under any consideration? And to whom does the money derived from his patent persistence and ingenuity belong? Can the agrarians answer?

Queen Victoria as a Spiritualist.

[From the Golden Age.]

A great deal has been said about Queen Victoria's indisposition, which now assumes one form and now another, ranging all the way from an ordinary sore throat to insanity. But the truth is that, aside from the ordinary ills that common flesh is heir to, and of which she has her share, she is a spiritualist; and the eminently respectable and thoroughly stupid English public contemplate such a belief with repugnance bordering on dismay. The thing seems to those materialistic, matter-of-fact people so utterly incredible that the only way they can account for it is by supposing that her mind is laboring under a hallucination, if indeed, it is not permanently disordered. She has a firm conviction that Prince Albert is always present with her, and that she can hold communion with him. Her private rooms are arranged as they were when he was alive. His chair is placed opposite to her own in the library, and the books which he delighted to read to her are arranged lovingly in order upon the table. In some of her moods she will converse with him for an hour together, conducting her own share of the conversation aloud, and with the vigor and interest of old times. He had taught her by his example, the success of his business enterprises—especially his management of the Duchy of Cornwall—to superintend, as much as possible, all her private affairs herself; to reduce all unnecessary expenditures, and to avoid extravagance. Hence the greatest simplicity is observed at the Queen's table, and she imagines that her husband looks on well pleased. At times, when she is more than ordinarily impressed with a sense of his presence, it is said she will order a knife and fork to be placed on the dinner-table for him, and cause the attendants to place every course before the empty chair as if the master still occupied it. Every morning a pair of boots are cleaned and set down against the door of the chamber which he once occupied; and at breakfast, when in Scotland, she will often sit a long time in silence, waiting for the Prince.

Trade of the Pacific Coast.

Few people have any proper conception of the vast extent of the dry goods trade of California and the Pacific coast. It is authoritatively stated that the importations of San Francisco alone amount to over fifty millions of dollars, from one-third to one-half of which amount is needed to meet the demands of the local retail trade. Two grand importing houses have recently been established at Portland, Oregon, which are taking away from San Francisco merchants $1,000,000 worth of their trade annually. Domestic goods form forty per cent. of the importations; the foreign goods come both through France, England, Germany, Japan and China. California has now started a silk manufactory in Alameda county, which is producing excellent fabrics.

All the principal importing houses in San Francisco have buyers in Europe, and, in consequence of direct importation, the Can ton Exchange looks as in the city of the Golden Gate as cheaply as in New York. A system of bonded cars, running from New York to San Francisco, has lately been introduced, by which goods are transported in bond. "Not less than a car load," says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, "is allowed to pass through, and that must be accompanied by an officer of the Customs. The main importing houses of the Pacific coast desire some system by which small corded and sealed packages might come by rail in the bonded cars. Then the greater proportion of the import trade would reach San Francisco from New York in seven instead of twenty-five days. The whole import of dry goods to the Pacific coast may be summed up to something more than $100,000,000 annually."

In addition to this, San Francisco hopes for a great trade in ivory, a late vessel from Alaska having brought a cargo of fossil ivory from that icy domain. So far as explored, the banks of the streams of Alaska abound in fossil ivory. The marshes adjacent are full of bones and tusks of ancient elephants, many sticking out of the mud like stumps. A member of the Alaska Fur Company affirms that there is ivory enough on the Yukon river to supply the commerce of the world for a hundred years.

American Musical Characters in Italy.

Many American students of music, of both sexes, and Milan, Florence and Naples favorable places for pursuing their studies. Most American singers who have acquired public reputation have been wholly or in part in the Italian school. Several are now preparing themselves for the stage, and during the next two or three make their first efforts in their difficult career in an Italian theater. Miss Crane, of Boston, sang with applause at Siena last winter, and now she is put down for a conspicuous part for the autumn season at the great Pagliano theater in Florence. Next year she will be at Milan, a city in which has recently several of our students have gained renown. Miss Hosmer, of Boston, is to make her debut this winter at the Rosnini theater in Florence, and another year will perhaps be heard in America. This young artist, who repeatedly sang in Florence, in concert music, and has won a favorable judgment, but less for the excellent quality of her voice than for the refinement of her style. Miss Lang, of Boston, brings with her a voice of brilliant quality to receive an Italian training under the well known Prof. Vannucini. Adelaide Phillipps is a pupil in Milan. Study, in all the lyric stage. Her voice is a rich and powerful soprano, of good body and compass. Miss Ellen Abell, formerly of Boston and Springfield, is studying successfully in Milan. Miss Starbird, of Portland, Me., a thorough musician, is to study during winter with to fit her for the operatic stage. The very great utility of the crude material of the American voice is acknowledged, and all that is needed is a judicious talking culture to develop the natural powers. Speaking in a general way, it may be said that our national voice shows to less advantage in talking than in singing.—*Letter to the New York Times.*

A "Fire-Proof" that Stood the Test.

It is related that when the owner of a certain house in Chicago saw that the flames were going to sweep over the North Side, he secured the aid of some men passing along, dug a hole in the cellar and buried the greater part of his household valuables, clothing, crockery and lighter articles therein. They had barely time to throw on the last shovel full of dirt when their wooden roof took fire, and they made good their escape. Having secured a place to live for a short time, the family had that morning returned to the ruins of their homestead and dug up their treasures unharmed by the flames. The head of the family had lost everything except what had been saved in this pit, and among the articles were some diamonds and valuable jewelry, which he was soon disposed of with such success that the fortunate purchaser has not regretted and even for restarting business. Perhaps the gentlemen who are trying to solve this fire-proof problem may receive a hint from the above incident. A solution is needed to insure the safety of public records, if for no other reason.

Plain Talk About the State "Departure."

[From the Lycoming Standard.]

In the light of the present, the so-called "new departure" has no credit account against the Democratic party, but exactly the reverse. To disfranchisement heresy is chargeable, 1st, disorganization; 2nd, apathy; 3d, defeat; and if further persisted in the total and complete disintegration of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania.

This fact, the recent election has completely and fully demonstrated. The Democracy of the State are perfectly willing to accept the situation as it really exists. They will not hesitate to admit the fact that the XIV. XV and XVI amendments have been declared to be parts of the constitution, but they emphatically refuse to occupy the position assigned them by the infamous 9th plank of the late State platform. They do not believe and refuse to be bigoted in the position of affirming that the hideous fraud, known as the XVth amendment, was adopted "in the manner" by the means constitutionally appointed." The language of the resolution itself, in a burlesque on common sense, leaving truth and facts entirely out of the question.

The next Democratic platform will be an admission of accomplished facts, and not an indictment of revolutionary and unconstitutional legislation.

Giving It Up in Dead Earnest.

[From the St. Louis Dispatch, Democratic.]

The Democratic party, on purely Democratic grounds, has no earthly hope of success in the next Presidential election. The result of the recent State elections has as surely demonstrated this fact as results possibly can, and it is worse than folly to look for imaginary causes of defeat when the fact is transparent that Democrats voted the Republican ticket because they had lost faith in Democracy as it is, or preferred not to vote at all. The course pursued by such irreconstructibles as Stephens, Toombs and Wade Hampton, added to the acts of the Ku-Klux in the South, which, however, we may wish to disbelieve, they can no longer deny, have brought about this result. Men have lost faith, and the word Democrats have repudiated by their votes a party which they could no longer, with respect to their own convictions, support.

The Washington *Chronicle* says that at the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Building, the accounts from Chicago reflecting on the hard construction of the Custom House—its complete failure as a fire-proof structure—are sneered at. So confident is that no fire-proof building could have withstood the Chicago fire, unless it occupied a square by itself. The assertion is also made that the building in question was never intended or erected as a fire proof one, but that the vaults were designed simply to be burglar proof. The heat that prevailed on this occasion, it is averred, was many times more intense than was required to destroy the linen room supports that were melted away from under and about the vaults. No excuse, however, appeared to be forthcoming for not having substituted heavy iron shutters in lieu of the trifling iron posts used there.

POLITICAL.

FOR MAYOR—

JAMES BLACKMORE.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY,
Invites Special Attention to His NEW STOCK of
Silks and Velvets,
Which will be found Larger and Cheaper than heretofore offered.
A fine quality 26-inch Black Silks $2 per yard.
Ponson's celebrated Black Silks from $2 50 to $4 50 per yard.
Sublime quality Bonnet Silks from $5 to $5 50.
Cheney Bros. Black Gros Grain Silks $2 per yard.
All the desirable shades in Plain Silks for Evening Dresses.
Ponson's Black Silk Mantilla Velvets, from medium to the finest quality, imported.
Extra fine Cotton Back 28-inch Mantilla Vel

mes T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

ANKERS,

FFERS FOR SALE THE NEW BONDS OF THE

leghenv Valley Railroad Co.

Bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest,

ree of All Taxation.

rincipal and Interest Guaranteed by the

nnsylvania Railroad Company,

FOR SALE AT

0 and Accrued Interest.

VERNMENT AND OTHER RELIABLE SECURITIES

AKEN IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

lleghenv Valley Railroad Co.

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

ree of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

nnsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

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ALLIANCE, OHIO.

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GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt ention to all business entrusted to them.

Collections will be attended to promptly in ALLI CE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, NEW LISBON, T. MORGAN, NEW LISBON, and all other points this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

ference—Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburgh. W. B. REED,
DAVID McCONAGHY, A. P. McINTOSH,
C. MANELLA & CO., Chicago. P. M. PEETERS, Cashier.

RA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

E OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

TY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

TSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.

ew Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

UARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, and free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

orner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, October 26, 1871.

The local discount market continues to work close- from private lenders at increased rates of interest.

—At New York the evening *Post* says: The money market is stringent this afternoon, and borrowers are paying from 1-hog to 1 per cent. for call loans. The explanation of this sudden change is found in the condition of the stock speculation. The recent panic forced some of the large holders of stocks before the Chicago fire to sell at low prices. These stocks were bought up by a pronounced bear, who intended, having covered his short sales, to advance the market and frighten the large holders referred to into buying back their stock; which operation would give him a handsome profit. Instead of doing this these large holders have sold at the advance none of what they held, and have the cash for the same, which they do not seem disposed to lend. As far as the stock market is concerned, it rests on the shoulders of the bear, who turned out a short time, but when the present appearances, will be forced to remain a bull in order to sustain the market.

—The New York *Express* of Wednesday says: The Chicago settlements are just now agitating mercantile circles. The largest city goods house in Chicago is dead as its obligations mature, and Chicago is dead as to its obligations mature, and is buying goods in this market on thirty days' time. The next largest firm asks an extension of one, two and three years, which our merchants are not disposed to grant. Many other Chicago merchants are trying to compromise at twenty-five to fifty cents on the dollar. The New York merchants are undergoing a severe strain on their resources. The South and West are behind in their payments, and New York is calling upon its banks for relief with all necessary promptness. The supplies large accommodations from the banks, and the offering of mercantile paper are the banks, and the offering of financial institutions largely in excess of the abilities of financial institutions at the present time. It is announced that a dry-goods firm has asked for an extension of time, its assets are in excess of liabilities, but the great difficulty of turning assets into cash, or getting paper the proceeds of, is the bottom of the suspension.

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: The re- was a still further relaxation in the money market. *Loans on call* were freely negotiated at 6 and 7 ₱ cent. In commercial paper the rates ruled firm. Prime short commercial paper for rates ruled firm. Prime short notes of undoubted signatures commanded 11 and 12 ₱ cent. When governments were offered as collaterals, there were transactions as low as 10 ₱ cent. Money is evidently more abundant, and the general stringency has abated, the fact is not to be lost sight of that we are now approaching the close of the year, and hence a hardy exaction is made in request to settle up annual accounts.

At Cincinnati the discount market is easy, the banks having large means, and although the demand for loans is a little more than usual, rates are steady at 6 ₱ cent. for short, and 9@10 ₱ cent. for time. The demand for home trade paper was business paper. Some four months' paper was offered at 8 per cent., but this is exceptional, short paper being preferred by the banks.

—Messrs. De Wolfe & Wister report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113	113	113
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¼	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¼	113¼	113¼
10-40s	109¼	109¼	109¼
Gold	111¼	112	111¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112	112¼
United States 6s of 1881	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¾	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865, January and July	113¾	113¾
United States 10-40s	109¼	109¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113	113
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¼	113¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¼	113¼
Union Pacific Railroad	101¼	101¾
Central Pacific Railroad	119¾	120
Currency Pacific		

—The following table made up from dispatches received at Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of fluctuating stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the Stock Exchange during the day:

October 26, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
C. & R.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Do. Scrip	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	84
Erie	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Hamilton	96	96	96	96	96	96
Harlem	116	116	116	116	116	116
Mich. Cent.	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Lake Shore	92	92	92	92	92	92
Illinois Cent.	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
Cleve. & Pittsb.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
C. & N. W.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
Do. pref.	90	90	90	90	90	90
Rock Island	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
St. Paul	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Do. pref.	58	58	58	58	58	58
Tol. & W.						
Fort Wayne	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Ohio & Miss.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Chic. & Alton		115		115		
Do. pref.	111		111		111	
R. I.	106		106		106	
N. J. Central	96		96		96	
Canton	60½	60½	60½	60½	61¼	61¼
W. Union	67	67	67	67	67	67
Quicksilver	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Pacific Mail	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Adams Ex.	51		51		51	
Wells, F. Ex.	41		41		41	
American Ex.	50		50		50	
U. S. Ex.	111	112	112	112	112	112
Gold						

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	93½
Philadelphia and Erie	24¾
Lehigh Navigation	44½
Catawissa preferred	47
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	47
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59
North Pennsylvania Railroad	19¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	128
Schuylkill Navigation	15½
Reading	94

—JAMES N. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 26, 1871.

REMARKS.—We have seldom witnessed the markets to rule so uniform in prices as for the past week. Perhaps this state of things arises from the fact that our merchants, dealers and jobbers have reduced their goods and wares to the lowest figures, and finding ready sale are loth to change their figures. Be this as it may, whilst trade in all its branches is active, prices for the most part are unchanged. Under heavy receipts of wheat, prices are weaker and a shade lower, whilst corn and oats are held firm at at advanced rates. Flour, groceries, bacon and provisions are firm at quotations, holders making no concessions to effect sales. Apples continue largely in excess of the demand, and as a consequence the market is dull and drooping. Good winter apples are an exception. Butter is in good supply, and prime sells readily at quotations. Eggs—the supply is scarce equal to the demand, with prices tending up. Mince meat has put in an appearance, and meets with ready sale. Buckwheat flour is arriving freely, and is in good demand. Apple butter is in demand. Under large receipts of cider, prices are lower. Potatoes—Irish and sweets—are plenty and prices unchanged. We omit extended quotations.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 25, 1871.

Below will be found the report of the live stock market for the week ending Wednesday, October 25th, 1871:

Cattle.

In closing our report of last week we remarked that the market at time of writing was dull, very little stock changing hands. On Thursday the run was light compared with that of previous weeks, and although there were an average number of buyers present, the market seemed to be exceedingly slow, buyers wanting to purchase cattle very low, were acting hearish and bidding prices that were too low to meet the owners' idea of their worth, consequently very few were bought and the market closed dull. On Friday the receipts were light and of a fair quality. The market was dull and very few cattle sold, as buyers and sellers were too far apart in their views of the worth of cattle for any trading to be done, and the consequence was that an unusual amount of stock was sent East on first hands, while some was sent to packers and some held over until this week, the market closing with no better prospects ahead. This week the arrivals up to Monday were light. On Tuesday they were in sufficient quantity to constitute a fair supply. The number of buyers in attendance to this time was small, and were principally buyers for feeding cattle, and a few butchers from the interior towns of this State. Trade was very slow all day, in fact, hardly enough cattle were sold on which to base quotations. To-day the arrivals have been moderate, and of a fair quality. A number of buyers from New York and Philadelphia arrived this morning, making the number here about a fair average attendance with other weeks. The buyers all represent the Eastern markets as glutted with too much common stock, which sells for very low prices. They contend that the trade will be anything but good while the offerings are so scarce so plenty, and say that unless cattle can be bought very cheap they will not purchase any. Under this influence and feeling the transactions are of a limited character, but few cattle selling and those only changing hands at low figures. Many extra 1,500 lb cattle sold out of the water lots for $5 35 per hundred lbs, this we believe to be about the highest price reached. The great majority of the sales are made at below 5c, but few buyers being willing to go above that price. Extra, 1,200 to 1,500, steers, $5 25 to $5 35; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $4 75 to $5; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 25 to $4 50; bulls, stags and cows, 50 to 1,500, $2 to $3 50.

Hogs.

At the time of closing our last report we stated that the market was but moderately active with the increased supply, and lower prices ruling with a downward feeling and tendency, $5 10 being the highest ruling price. On Thursday the market opened up slow, not many hogs changing hands, but continuing to arrive freely. On Friday the receipts were heavy. The market, with a better demand was active and a large number of hogs were sold, but the prices obtained were not quite so good, owing to the heavy offerings. Prices ruled about 10c @ 20c lower with the feeling and indication of going lower still.

This week the arrivals up to Monday were heavy. The market opened very dull and drooping, but continuing to arrive freely. On Friday the receipts were heavy. The market, with a better demand was active and a large number of hogs were sold, but the prices obtained were not quite so good, owing to the heavy offerings. Prices ruled about 10c @ 20c lower with the feeling and indication of going lower still.

This week the arrivals up to Monday were heavy. The market opened very dull and drooping, but continuing to arrive freely. On Tuesday not much was done, the buyers all having bought liberally on Monday were full, and owing to this there was a light demand. The arrivals of hogs were very large, and it required considerable time and difficulty to get stock yarded, the sheep and cattle pens being required to meet the demand. We stated in our last that one commission gentleman will be among the number, at least in the stock trade, and that we looked for an unusual run of hogs on the market this week, which has turned out to be the case. The receipts up to this time have been exceedingly large, and the buyers knowing that they can purchase all wanted without any trouble dropped prices and are now buying fully 60c per hund cwt lis cheaper than the week ago. The supply of hogs on the market at present is larger than the demand, and until the receipts come lighter, the market will rule low. Following are the rates ruling: Extra, Philadelphia, $4 70; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $4 40; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220, $4 10@4 30; rough to common, $4 00.

Sheep.

The sheep market during the week past has been moderately active with a supply about equal to the demand. This market is only one that remains steady; prices have not changed any and the state of the market is as near like that of last week as can be. Prime sheep are in better demand than common and medium grades, and sell more readily. The following are the rates current for the different grades and kinds: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 25 to $5 45; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 75 to $5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 00 to $4 25; inferior to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 25 to 3 75; foot rot and salaways, by the head, $1 00 to 1 50.

Cattle.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
1	1,310	2 75	9	9,340	3 60
17	17,170	4 20	4	4,170	4 05
18	21,740	4 80	16	18,870	3 60
17	17,160	4 00	12	2,000	3 85
4	2,940	4 25	8	8,750	4 10
7	8,200	3 60	19	18,330	4 10
1	1,110	4 50	1	1,260	4 00
4	18,780	3 75	4	4,720	3 75
4	4,280	4 25	1	1,090	2 75
4	4,280	3 00	12	bulls	14,760	2 10
18	17,520	$5 off	3	28,380	42,860	4 50
18	17,520	5 00	17	28,380	42,860	4 50
2	2,420	3 75	2	2,470	3 50

HUDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD

17	18,760	4 00	16	24,160	3 60
16	19,180	3 62½	4	4,740	4 75
16	17,260	4 75	12	12,870	4 00
2	2,080	4 75	18	22,220	4 00
9	17,100	4 75	8	9,070	4 00
17	18,020	4 00	17	17,940	4 00
17	19,140	3 80	15	16,770	4 00
16	43,220	4 40	18	14,080	3 50
16	43,220	4 40	17	14,080	3 50

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

34	36,800	4 00	18	20,560	4 12
16	21,220	4 75	2	1,950	4 80
18	21,220	4 75	2	2,460	4 80
18	21,030	3 90	25	28,810	3 80
18	18,200	4 70	4	42,180	4 80
12	12,520	4 35	4	4,340	4 35
18	18,980	4 00	17	17,850	4 00
18	19,050	3 75	18	22,100	4 37
18	19,140	4 00	18	17,990	4 00
18	21,000	3 75	18	21,170	4 00
18	21,780	3 75	18	21,170	4 00
18	21,780	3 40			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

18	19,200	4 00	18	18,410	4 00
18	18,200	4 00	18	17,720	4 00
14	14,420	3 75	22	24,370	3 80
19	19,000	4 00	2	1,900	4 00

Hogs.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
1	11,980	4 40	1	1,240	$4 50
17	16,400	4 40	17	16,340	4 40
2	1,900	4 40	2	1,840	4 40
44	39,960	4 40	44	39,440	4 40
23	21,540	4 40	23	19,110	4 40
18	15,480	4 35	18	13,000	4 35
4	3,760	4 35	4	3,170	4 35
13	13,960	4 35	13	12,230	4 40
2	1,960	4 40	2	1,840	4 40
146	141,100	4 40	146	118,940	4 40
4	3,810	4 40	4	3,260	4 40
12	4,320	4 40	12	3,980	4 40
23	19,300	4 40	23	15,660	4 40

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

45	13,170	4 00	45	13,580	4 00
17	15,050	4 70	17	7,450	4 55
17	19,040	4 50	17	18,830	4 60
23	23,940	4 60	23	23,780	4 65
21	21,940	4 60	21	21,940	4 60
18	18,000	4 70	62	12,940	4 60
18	17,100	4 40	18	17,550	4 45
18	17,260	4 40	18	17,260	4 40
18	19,140	4 40	18	16,540	4 40
18	19,220	4 25	18	17,260	4 40
18	18,200	4 25	18	17,260	4 40

HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD

1	2,850	$4 50	255	53,370	$4 10
4	4,360	4 50	4	17,150	4 80
9	9 head	5 00	111	15,510	5 60
18	16,200	4 80	23	2,400	4 50
23	24,150	4 60			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

110	8,960	4 80	165	18,500	5 60
216	18,140	5 00	158	8,200	5 25
196	17,040	4 90	104	7,500	5 00
197	8,720	4 50	198	15,500	4 50
204	36,300	4 80		17,700	4 70

SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD

104	34,190	5 15	196	20,620	5 25
208	8,660	4 75	101	8,400	4 75
211	8,070	4 12	164	16,320	4 75
104	34,190	4 62	196	20,620	4 12
104	9,020	4 75			

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

16	15,200	4 50	185	15,000	3 87
1	400	5 50	185	14,080	3 70
16	15,200	5 00	70	5,200	4 75
16	19,440	5 50	218	19,160	4 85
16	15,200	4 12	196	17,780	4 85
16	15,200	3 60	23	2,300	4 50
16	15,200	3 60	23	2,300	4 50
16	15,200	4 12	196	17,780	4 85

THE VERY LATEST.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

Close of the Triennial Convention.

A Compromise on the Question of Ritual.

The Next Convention to be Held in New York.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BALTIMORE, October 26, 1871.

Owing to the lateness of the session last night, and the distance of the church from the telegraph office, it was impossible to send a detailed report after the test voting began. Before the vote Dr. Franklin, of Indiana, maintained that ritualism could not be controlled by legislation, could not be stayed; was part of the life-blood of the Church, and would work its mission, whatever the Convention might do.

Mr. Forsyth, of Albany, held that public opinion in the church would not justify the action. Only a few of the clergy were disturbed by it.

Mr. Welsh, of Pennsylvania, maintained that they could not meet all cases by legislation. He went to a church yesterday, where, every time the cup was passed, it was bowed to. He supported the committee.

The Rev. Mr. Egar, of Pittsburgh, said if the ritualists were to be put down, the ritual of this church must go down.

The Rev. Mr. Mason, of North Carolina, said there were three kinds of ritualism—ritualism of idolatry, of superstition and of decency. This last species of ritualism was what he desired to see preserved in this church; but he did want certain practices stopped which were an approach to idolatry. He would exclude from the church every attempt to symbolize any doctrine in the church.

The Rev. Mr. Clarke, of Georgia, defended the ritualists, and said the church owed them a debt of gratitude. These ritualistic practices must be suppressed, but something should be done to express that small, but earnest, and conscientious men who wanted to carry the church back to mediæval times—men who accounted in dark ways and rituals. He did not want this Convention to adjourn without doing something. He would propose as a substitute for the various propositions to make lawful all forms of ritual now in use, except such as teach erroneous doctrines in connection with the administration of the holy sacrament.

The first vote was taken upon the proposition to postpone the subject to the next Convention. It was lost by a vote of dioceses and orders, the individual vote being: Affirmative, 51 clergymen and 55 laymen; negative, 85 clergymen and 44 laymen, and the individual vote affords the best test.

The Meade amendment for legislation against license, fights, cruelty, &c., was lost, the individual vote being: Affirmative, clergymen, 87; laymen 21; negative, clergy, 88; laity, 48. The whole number in the House is one hundred and sixty of each order. The vote of the House of Bishops by dioceses and order was as follows: Clergy, affirmative, California, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Long Island, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, 16; negative, Alabama, Central New York, New York, 3; delegation, Louisiana, New Jersey, New York, Pittsburgh, Texas, Wisconsin, thirteen; divided, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Rhode Island, Southern Ohio, Maryland, Minnesota, South Carolina, 7; laity—affirmative, Arkansas, California, Central New York, Delaware, Georgia, Kansas, Long Island, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Rhode Island, Western New York, Virginia, West Virginia, eighteen; negative, Alabama, Albany, Connecticut, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Nebraska, Kentucky, Kentucky, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee, Vermont, fourteen; divided, Michigan, North Carolina, two. Two dioceses being represented the change of a single clergyman in several of the divided dioceses would have passed the canon, or the individual vote it had a majority of both clergymen and laity. Total vote by dioceses—Clergy—affirmative, 75; negative, 53. Laymen—affirmative, 37; negative, 29.

The vote on the Mead substitute was not a full test, since many opposed to ritualism voted against it, on the ground that its setting aside reports of the Committee already concurred in by the Bishops could be passed. The vote was on postponement and concurrence. The debate throughout the evening and until adjournment at one o'clock A. M. was of a very excited character. The earnestness, however, gave way to excitement shortly after assembling this evening, when the Bishops sent down the compromise canon on the ritual affecting ceremonies attending the administration of the holy communion, which it is understood the Bishops passed by a vote of two to one.

Dr. Kovan, of Wisconsin, protested violently against the action, and at the end of a long minuted speech great confusion arose against his proceeding. Several in the interest of the ritualists plead that it was unfair to spring action on the house when so many had left, supposing it settled. On urging the Secretary responded that every diocese was represented, and only one member had asked leave of absence since yesterday.

A member reminded the Convention that as the matter had come *from* the Bishops, they were bound, both by rule and courtesy, to act upon it. After considerable confusion, a vote was ordered whether the house would vote on the new canon from the Bishops. It was taken at four o'clock, resulting, by dioceses, largely in the affirmative. The individual vote stood: Clergy—affirmative, 81; negative, 40; Laymen—affirmative, 47; negative, 16.

Three-quarters of an hour remained for debate. Mr. Matthews, of Massachusetts, characterized the action of the Bishops as a trick, and was called to order.

Dr. Withers, of Virginia, appealed to the house not to let it go to the country that they dared not put their feet upon this false doctrine, which allows adoration of the elements in the communion.

Dr. Lyman, of California, contended that the proposed canon only shut out such ritualism as was contrary to the doctrine of the church. Great confusion and excitement followed. When the hour fixed for a vote arrived prolonged efforts were made to have amendments ruled in order, but these failed; and with the closest attention from all sides the roll was called, resulting by dioceses and orders: Clerical—affirmative, 17; negative, 18; divided, 4; laity—affirmative, 34; negative, 19; divided, 3. The individual vote stood: Clergy—affirmative, 66; negative, 56; laity—affirmative, 92; negative, 62; showing that in a rising vote the canon would have been carried. By a rising vote vote the Convention passed a substitute offered by Dr. Lyman, of California, which simply in a general way condemns such practices as are contrary to the doctrine of the Church, and affirms that the godly counsel and advice of bishops is all that is now necessary to suppress whatever is irregular and unseemly. This was agreed to by 120 ayes to 100 noes, and the ritualists voted for it as heartily as any.

An attempt was made at the evening session to appoint a committee to examine the law of Ritualism and report at the next Convention, what if any action should be taken in the matter, and that all such report was made and action had the advice of the Ordinary should be regarded, but was ruled out on the point that it was *new* matter. At the close of the routine business, the Bishops appeared, and after brief services the pastoral letter was read, and the House adjourned *sine die*, to meet in New York in 1874.

By Associated Press.]

BALTIMORE, October 26.—In last night's session of the Episcopal Convention, the canon on ritual was lost for want of a constitutional majority. To-day the report on organization of churches in foreign countries was concurred in, after which the House went into secret session, to consider the nomination of Rev. William Hobart Hare, of Pennsylvania, as Missionary to Africa. It is understood the friends of this gentleman opposed his nomination, on the ground that his loss to the country would be an injury. In conference the nomination was withdrawn, and no other nomination made.

The canon to prevent the alienation of church property was passed.

A message from the House of Bishops concerning service in schools, colleges, &c., was laid on the table.

To subject of deviation in the standard edition of prayer books was disagreed to, and a motion adopted declaring that the insertion of any change whatever of letters, punctuation marks, &c., in the Book of Common Prayer be unlawful.

A memorial and resolution relative to the division of the Diocese of Illinois into three dioceses was referred.

A resolution was passed providing for the appointment of a standing committee on Indian Affairs, to be composed of six laymen, to co-operate with the Board of Missions, in response to the request of the President of the United States asking the co-operation of religious bodies in promoting the civilization of the Indians.

A message from the House of Bishops was received, announcing the adoption by that body of a canon forbidding the administration of the holy communion, except in the manner designated in the formulas of the church.

The vote on the ritual resolution proposing canon on ritual resulted as follows: Clerical—yeas, 17; nays, 18; divided, 4; Lay vote—yeas, 18; nays, 12; divided 3.

Resolutions were adopted almost unanimously, condemning ceremonies or observances not found to those in the authorized standards of the church, declaring that the advice of the fathers is deemed sufficient to secure the suppression of all that is irregular and promote uniformity in the administration of the church.

Messages were received from the House of Bishops, concurring in the action of this House of Deputies relative to the restoration of clergymen deposed for other than reasons affecting their moral character. Also, concurring in its action relative to the appointment of assistant bishops and in the resolution declaring unauthorized all additions to the book of Common Prayer.

A message from the House of Bishops announcing that they would adjourn *sine die* at twelve o'clock to night was adopted. The city of New York was designated as the next place of meeting.

Death of Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr.

CINCINNATI, October 26.—The death of Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr., who died in Lancaster, Ohio, this afternoon at 3:30, was announced in the United States District Court this evening, whereupon Judge Swing immediately adjourned court. It is expected a number of members of the bar of this city will attend the funeral, which occurs at Lancaster on Saturday at seven o'clock.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, is dead.

There were two deaths from yellow fever at Charleston yesterday.

The contributions to the Chicago and other Western sufferers in Providence, R. I., are about $70,000.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 26.—River three feet ten and rising. Rain to-day; Clear to-night and cool.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 26.—River stationary, with two feet seven inches in the head of the canal, twelve inches in the cabin, and thirty inches in the shoalest bar to Evansville. Rained here three hours part of the day; clear to-night. The new boat Saline, for Texas waters, was successfully launched to-day.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, October 26.—Heavy rain during the night; clear and cool to-day. River risen two inches. Port list: Departed—Ruby, 10 P. M.; Ella Hughes, 2 P. M.; Fannie Brandeis, 4 P. M. Up—Payette, Henderson packet, 8 A. M.; Eddyville, 11 A. M., all as full as the water would permit.

Cairo.

CAIRO, October 26.—Port list: St. Lake, Memphis to St. Louis, 10 P. M.; Umpire, Evansville packet, 10 P. M.; Glasgow, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 3 A. M.; Ada Hellman, Memphis to Cairo, 3 A. M.; South-western, New Orleans to Cairo, 4 A. M.; Bee, Cairo to St. Louis, 3 A. M.; Sallie, St. Louis to Vicksburg, to St. Louis, 3 A. M.; Sallie, St. Louis, 9 A. M. Oceana, St. Louis to New Orleans, 9 P. M.; Indiana, New Orleans to Cairo, 9 P. M.; Montanbert, St. Louis to Memphis, 2 P. M.; Henry C. Yeager, New Orleans to St. Louis, 7 P. M. The steamer Sallie Robinson struck the bank above Cairo this morning, causing her to leak badly and slightly damaging her cargo in the hold. She will have to be docked before completing the trip. River stationary. Heavy rain last night. Clear; thermometer 60.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 26.—Arrived—St. Johns, Messenger and Northwestern, Keokuk; W. J. Lewis, Memphis; E. H. Durfee, Shannon and Capitol City, New Orleans. Departed—St. Johns, Keokuk; Northwestern, St. Paul; Commonwealth and Emilie Labarge, Memphis. River rising slowly. Weather clear and cooler.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 26.—Clear and cool. River rising slowly. Arrived—Legal Tender, New Orleans. Departed—Silver Bow and St. Josephs, St. Louis; Wicks, New Orleans.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, October 26.—Heavy rain last night. Clear to-day. River rose six inches and still rising. Departed—Celeste, from Memphis.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 26.—Arrived—Tom Jasper and Bell. No departures.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, October 26.—Cattle dull; the very best on sale to-day at $4 87½@5 62½; first quality $4 25@4 87½; medium $3 62½@4 25; ordinary $2 87½@3 62½; receipts 2,462 head; sales 1,209 head. Hogs lower, with a fair demand; sales at $7 50@7 62½; receipts 5,740 head. Sheep in fair supply and in moderate demand; fair to good $4 25@5 50; sales to extra $7 00@7 50; receipts 2,990 head.

BOUTWELL.

Lecture at Boston—The Labor Question, Our Commerce, and the Payment of the Public Debt.

BOSTON, October 26.—Secretary Boutwell lectured to-night on the present questions affecting the public prosperity. He referred to the labor question, saying that co-operation was the best way the laboring man could obtain full justice. The land question was one which required attention. The evils which crept into it, as regards corporations, should be remedied. So also of the railroad system of transportation. Alluding to the fact that of one hundred and forty merchant vessels sailing between this country and Europe, not one was under the American flag, he deplored the humiliating spectacle thus presented, allowing Great Britain to take possession of the commerce of the world. Speaking of the duties for the building of ships he said that the repeal of those duties would necessitate the removal of duties on other articles, and this government cannot afford it. He argued against the project of postponing the payment of the debt, thinking it was best to grapple with it now and give capitalists the right—endeavoring to shrink, as they sometimes do, from their real share of the burden.

ONE MORE FALLEN.

Death from Whisky at Crestline, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., October 24, 1871.

A negro named Henry Allen, aged about fifty years, was found dead this afternoon in a shed in the rear of the freight house in this place. He was a well known character about town, and had been drinking heavily for some time. He was last seen yesterday evening, considerably under the influence of liquor, and evidently died from its effects.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 26, 1871, 7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer on Lake Huron will probably move eastward with brisk southwesterly winds tonight on the lower lakes; partially cloudy and clearing weather on Friday very generally from the Mississippi river to Apoplachan ranges; rains and local high winds in West Virginia and North Carolina; cloud and rain with southeasterly winds for the middle and east Atlantic coasts; no important change for the southern States and northerly winds for the gulf coast.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 26, 1871.

ARREST OF CONGRESSMAN STOKES.

Ex-Congressman William B. Stokes, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Tennessee, was arrested here to-day on his arrival, charged with defaulting the Government to the amount of $60,000, and subsequently arraigned before Commissioner Johnson he waived examination and was given bail in $15,000. He said that Victor J. Powell, clerk in the Second Auditor's office, was concerned in the same transaction.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The agricultural report for October says: The influence of the drought and the unusually low temperature of September has been unfavorable for the ripening of fruits, maturing of corn and other crops. The condition of spring wheat is 98, and the product per acre of wheat is seven per cent. less than last year, the quality generally being superior, placed above the average of all the Western States, except Kentucky, Iowa and Nebraska. The oat crop will be about as large as last year. The quality of barley is said to be fully medium, and the quantity very nearly the average. The buckwheat crop is considerably above the average. The potato crop is below the average. The number of beeves is greater than in any former year. Texas reports a reduction of 21 per cent., Kentucky 2, Illinois 2, Indiana 2, and California 5.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 26, 1871.

THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST TWEED.

The proceedings against Tweed is the principal topic of conversation on the street among public officers to-day. Tweed is very reticent as to his future course. He will probably employ John Graham as counsel.

SPEECH OF WM. M. EVARTS.

Wm. M. Evarts's great speech last night awakened a spirit of enthusiasm among the workers for reform. His able address meets with the approbation of all honest people throughout the city.

DISSATISFIED WITH LEDWITH'S NOMINATION.

It is said the Har Association is dissatisfied with the nomination of Ledwith for Supreme Court.

JUDGE BARNARD

Has ordered that no arrest of civil action be granted for obtaining property under false pretenses, unless the same has been in the writing of the subscriber by the persons proceeded against. There are no orders for arrest against any person for libel, assault, slander or false imprisonment, based upon the person or agaisnt the character of a female.

THE REVISED BIBLE.

In the American Bible Union to-day the Committe on the Revision of the Bible reported on the new testament and the report was adopted. Rev. Armitage read extracts from the revised Bible, remarking that it was erroneous to suppose it a new translation, but as it now stands all the errors and defects in the Bible King James' time are removed.

TROUBLE IN NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON.

The convicts in the State prison at Trenton, New Jersey, to-day threatened to take the life of the Keeper, Coolahan, who in self-defense kicked one of the prisoners, fatally injuring him.

DONATION OF THE ORDER OF ELKS FOR CHICAGO.

Col. Green, President of the Order of Elks, will transmit a thousand dollars to the Chicago Relief Commission, the result of the performance given by the Order to-day at the Academy of Music.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

THURSDAY, October 26, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Bar'm'r	Change in 24h	Thermometer	Change in 24h	Direction	Velocity	Weather	Rainfall	Weather
Buffalo, N. Y.....	29.86	09	57	11	W	16	1.12	R	3
Cairo.....	30.19	07	62	11				A	1
Chicago, Ill.....	29.93	07	61	13	N. W.			A	1
Cincinnati, O.....	30.14	11	54	10					1
Cleveland, O.....	30.03	08	58	8	N. W.			R	3
Davenport, Iowa.	29.98	03	54	6	N. W.	8		20	0
Detroit, Mich.....	29.96	08	56	11	N. W.	8		20	0
Louisville, Ky.....	30.10	09	54	9	N. W.	5		12	0
Memphis, Tenn.....	30.23	05	61	14	N. W.	4		01	0
Nashville, Tenn.....	30.25	09	51	14	N. W.	4		08	0
New Orleans, La.....	30.30	03	66	11	N. W.	4		00	0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	30.01	13	62	1	W.	14		98	C
Shreveport, La.....	30.26	05	63	12				00	0
St. Louis, Mo.....	30.09	01	52	10	S. W.	2		02	A
St. Paul, Minn.....	29.93	04	47	12	N. W.	2		20	C
Vicksburg.....	30.27	08	60	13	N. W.	5		12	R

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gentle breeze; C, pleasant break; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, whirlwind; I, hurricane; J, violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening Annie Waite and Mr. Leak appeared for the last time in "Under the Willows," and it was a fair test to get in under the willows or anywhere else out of the rain. These old Pittsburgh favorites had to contend with a most untoward paroxysm of Pittsburgh weather. Days have promised well, and wretched wet nights, that damped all ardor in playgoers and rendered the players equally damp and drooping. The fault was not theirs, and, next time they come, it is to be hoped better atmospheric influences will compensate them, which they shall compensate with the production of a better play.

To-night an event worthy of celebration in the history of Pittsburgh theatricals is announced. It is something not to be lightly regarded, that an original American comedy should be first placed upon the stage in this city. Heretofore authors have thought that no such experiment could be attended with success outside of New York; that the world of metropolis must primally be placed on it, and then inferior towns must take it at the valuation thus obtained. Mr. Campbell has had the courage to take the test of Pittsburgh criticism for his starting point, and see if there is an endeavor at portraying in comedy the manners of the period may not penetrate to other places and hold its own against the stage supported writers of the day. His effort is one that should be sustained. There is luck in it, and there should be a supposition that there is genuine literary ability to back it. It would be a not inconsiderable triumph for him to surpass or even rival the Dalys and Logans, who now lead captive the acting "stars" in their flimsy chaius; but it would reflect credit on the community which should —in the exercise of a discriminating judgement—declare that he was the equal or superior of these.

The public have had "Divorce" and "Saratoga," and liked them more or less as fancy fluctuated. This evening it shall have the opportunity of seeing Mr. Campbell's comedy called "Peril"—a piece concerned in the same vein of thought on life at American watering places, and whereof it is for the future to decide the merit and measure of existence. It should be judged upon its merit, without prejudice and partiality; and if its success is then assured, it will be eagerly sought after throughout the country. Pittsburgh audiences are everywhere regarded as sound and unbiased critics in dramatic matters, and pieces or performers that have passed the ordeal here are thenceforth indorsed for general circulation. If Mr. Campbell's piece is a good one, let it be stamped with an emphatic indorsement that will secure it certain currency. It should be well played; for Annie Waite, Mr. Leake, Mr. Gotthold, and the local capable members of the Pittsburgh Opera House company, have the characters in it distributed to them. Moreover, Annie Waite has selected the production for her benefit, and she has hosts of friends among those who appreciate quiet but thoroughly effective histrionic talent of the best order. A thronged theatre and a legitimate success would make the record of such an occasion very pleasant to chronicle.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—"East Lynne" has been variously catalogued as the exclusive property of Matilda Heron and Lucille Western; but Miss Augusta Dargon has evidently made up her mind to be a share in it. Speculation would scarcely be rash in suggesting that Miss Dargon had seen both the former in the part, and that some one had hinted to her of the management of luxuriant back hair, indulged in by Miss Emily Fotheringay. Many of Miss Dargon's admirers will of course remember that charming daughter of Captain Costigan, and that Mr. Thackeray, the bill poster, was the author of Pendennis. There can be no question that, in *Lady Isabel* and *Madame Vine*, Miss Dargon is effectively emotional, and there are scenes in the piece well enough worked up to draw tears from the stonlest eyes of unsympathetic critics. Fault should not be found with any actress for attempting this—to them—attractive dual character; yet Miss Dargon is ever so much better in several other characters and may be trusted not to arrive this time at Oxby. To-night she appears in "Deborah," a translation of Mosenthal's tragedy of that name, which was the original of the "Leah" made so popular by Miss Bateman. There is a delightful little girl in the company at this theatre, who does the dying boy in "East Lynne" to perfection, and she has an important part to play as *Deborah's* child. When children act intelligently on the stage they can carry all the feelings of an audience with them, and this one is an intelligent one as she is pretty.

By particular request Miss Dargon will recite T. Buchanan Reade's poem, "Sheridan's Ride," this evening.

VARIETIES.—The new bill presented last night was a very good one, and met the hearty approval of the large audience present. The bill to-night will embrace the "Burning of Chicago" and a fine variety entertainment.

LIBRARY HALL.—The Chicago Light Guard Band had, we are sorry to say, but a small audience last night. Our citizens should see to it that the house is well filled to-night. The band, in addition to their other claims on the public sympathy, can claim to be second only to Theodore Thomas's orchestra as a concert troupe. The programme last night was an excellent one, and every number was rendered in such a manner as to satisfy the most critical auditor. The troupe give their last entertainment to-night unless they can be prevailed upon to give a matinee on Saturday. We hope that they will accede to the very general desire, and stay over in the city for that purpose.

THE TURF.

Yesterday's Triumphs and Failures.

Another Running Race Decided

The 2:45 Trot Interfered With.

One Horse Lames Itself and Another Takes to the Sod—The Attendance—The Rain—Postponement, &c., &c.

The third day of the races, if not calling out as large a crowd as assembled on the day before, was none the less successful. A noticeable feature was the presence of a much larger number of ladies than on the day previous, and the order preserved throughout was most excellent. The races were announced to commence at one o'clock, in the afternoon, and with commendable punctuality the judges were on their stand, and the horses on the track in a short space of time thereafter.

THE FIRST RACE

Was for a purse of $600, open to horses having no record below 2:45, and for this purse there were the following entries: Frank Ardray entered g. g. "Harry V.;" H. B. Van Voorhis, c. s. "Emperor Eclipse;" W. H. Crawford, s. g. "Sorrel Dan;" E. Dickenbach, b. m. "Lady Alice;" and J. H. Galey r. g. "Leopard."

At the call of time the horses turned out and their drivers warmed them up a little, when the bell called them to score. This they would have done nicely at the first attempt had not "Emperor Eclipse's" driver dished a wheel on making the turn. This necessitated the change of sulkies. The two horses bunching pretty well on the score, a start was effected, and Mr. Goldsmith's horse,

"BODINE" CAME IN FIRST,

Making her mile in 2:36½, closely followed by Crawford's "Sorrel Dan" who made second. "Sallie" came in third, "Harry V." fourth, "Leopard" fifth, "Lady Alice" sixth and "Emperor Eclipse" was declared distanced. Those who stuck to "Sorrel Dan," and they were many, appeared perfectly satisfied at the horse getting second place, and looked confidently to the future for the realization of their hopes for his success. Generally speaking, those of friends left from yesterday, but when the little lady came in sixth they expressed but little hope of her doing anything during the day. Plenty of money were placed on "Bodine" for the race, while "Harry V." was "coppered" on all sides. "Sallie" had some takers, but they did not bother the pool-seller marking her first choice.

THE SECOND HEAT.

The second heat of the "45" race was called after a lapse of twenty-five minutes, during which time the Great Western band afforded the spectators an opportunity to hear the strains of some of Offenbach's most lively airs. At the second tap the drivers and grooms put in their appearance as before, save that "Emperor Eclipse" was left at his mats. Two or three attempts to score were made before the word was given, but when it was the horses were nicely bunched and a good start made. Nothing of particular interest occurred during the heat. "Bodine" crossed the mark first in 2:36½ with

"SALLIE" IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY,

"Sorrel Dan" dropping to third; "Leopard" making fourth, "Lady Alice" fifth, and "Harry V" dropping into the sixth place, which made a good many of the friends of the grey horse try to hedge, but it was decidedly up hill work.

While the fourth class horses took a rest the judges called out the entries for the running race, the heats, best 3 in 5 to run, which, with a purse of a $500 purse. Of the eight horses entered for the contest but three answered the bell, John Handy's g. g. "McIntyre," R. Downes s. m. "Sallie," and R. Dempeys b. s. "Belmont." The usual number of starts were made, when

THE HORSES GOT AWAY

From the score pretty nearly neck and neck. "Big Bigaron" shot out ahead a couple of lengths before reaching the quarter pole, at which point "Belmont" was hugging "McIntyre," eventually getting ahead of her when near the turn of the home stretch. In the second half mile "Bigaroon" came in first in 1:05½, with "Belmont" close behind her and "McIntyre" third. When the judges were brought in front of the Judges' stand it was discovered that "Belmont" was the only horse left standing, and permission was given Mr. Blandy, his owner, to withdraw him, and he informed the judges that he would. It appeared that at the start Mr. Blandy who was jockeying the horse, got him too close to the fence, and at the first attempt to get his position, the horse had twisted his ankle.

THE THIRD HEAT OF THE 2:45 RACE.

There were four starts made before the "45" horses got off, but when they did the animals were neatly bunched, and the start all that could be desired. "Sallie" took the lead, after clearing the score, and kept it until the end, only being bothered once or twice in the spin, and that by "Harry V.," which somewhat astonished those interested. Wilson's "Livingstone" started in game, coming in third in the grey horse second, "Sorrel Dan" third, "Bodine" fourth, "Lady Alice" fifth, and "Harry V." sixth. This was about enough sport for Mr. Galey, and he asked permission to withdraw "Leopard," which request was granted by the Judges.

A TUMBLE IN THE FENCE CORNER.

The second heat of the running race ensued, and "Bigaroon," "McIntyre" and "Belmont" showed up in front of the stand. Many were astonished that Mr. Blandy allowed "McIntyre" to run again, so lame did the horse walk on his second appearance. But the words, "Bigaroon," and "McIntyre," with the others, darted away, "Bigaroon" again taking the lead, and coming in lively in 2:35¼, with "McIntyre" second and the Cleveland horse not in sight. It was subsequently ascertained that "Belmont," in making the turn for the home stretch, had run upon the inside sod, throwing her driver and taking a roll herself. Luckily neither driver or horse were injured, but the accident caused the horse to be declared distanced.

The fourth heat of the 2:45 race followed, and was won by "SORREL DAN,"

In 2:38¾. During the heat nearly all the horses broke, while no small portion of the distance was accomplished at a running gait. There was a dead heat between "Sallie" and "Bodine," but "Bodine" got second place on account of "Sallie" running. The Youngstown mare came in third, "Harry V." fourth, and Lady Alice fifth.

When the third heat of the running race was called and "McIntyre" stroom led his score on the track, there was a murmur of dissatisfaction to be heard on all sides. The horse was decidedly lame, and all were astonished that Mr. Blandy would allow the animal, which was evidently suffering considerable pain in the injured leg, to enter. But nevertheless the suffering horse was made to score in order to earn a little money for what was nothing but hippodroming throughout, the time made by "Bigaroon" and "Belmont" was 2:36¾, giving him the heat and race. Had the Cruelty to Animals Association been in working order, we are of opinion that the humane society would have been offered an opportunity to participate in that third heat.

THE RAIN—A POSTPONEMENT.

The fifth heat of the trotting race was started beautifully and was closely contested throughout, although nearly all the horses departed from the gait and ran rather independently for a goodly portion of the distance. When the score was passed on the last half mile the drivers approached the stand, and for a time made matters pretty lively. Nearly all of the horses claimed that they had been either crowded to the fence or driven out of position. The only man who showed conclusively was the driver of "Sorrel Dan," who made the heat in 2:37¾; "Bodine" came in second and "Harry V" third.

At this stage of the proceedings the rain began to darken toward the northeast and before the necessary time had elapsed for the calling of another heat the rain began to fall, and in a few minutes a first class shower was coming down, just as the horses had made their appearance for the sixth heat. The judges, however, announced that the race would be finished, owing to the rain. As soon as the fact of the postponement was made known, those who had not already left the grounds, made a hasty retreat from the Park, and in the past increasing rain succeeded in reaching their homes in the speediest manner possible.

SUMMARY.

OAKLAND PARK, FALL MEETING, October 26, 1871.—Purse No. 4, $500, for horses having no record below 2:45; best three in five, to harness.

W. H. Crawford, s. g. "Sorrel Dan"	2	3	3	1	1	
Aldin Goldsmith, b. g. "Bodine"	1	1	4	2	2	
A. M. Wilson, s. m. "Sallie"	4	2	1	4	3	
Frank Ardray, r. g. "Harry V."	3	4	6	3	4	
E. Bickenbach, b. m. "Lady Alice"	6	5	5	5	dr	
J. H. Galey, r. g. "Leopard"	5	6	2	dr		
H. B. Van Voorhis, c. s. Emperor Eclipse distanced.						
Time—2:36¾, 2:36½, 2:38¾, 2:37¾.						

SAME DAY.—Purse No. 6, $200; running race, mile heats, best three in five; to rule.

H. E. Covert, s. s. "Bigaroon"	1	1	1
H. Blandy, c. g. "John McIntyre"	3	2	2
H. Dempsey, b. s. "Belmont"	2	3	dis
Time—1:50½, 1:51¾, 2:03¾.			

TO-DAY'S RACES.

If the weather proves fine this afternoon Oakland Park will be crowded to repletion, as the programme presented is certainly the best of the week, leaving out the exhibition of the "big mares," now on their way to Philadelphia. Three races are announced for the day, in addition to the concluding heat of the trotting race of yesterday, which will prove of no little interest. For conclusion of the 2:45 trot of yesterday, considerable money was staked last night on "Sorrel Dan" making the riffle in the first heat, but if "Bodine" is not around there when he does it, we will be very much mistaken. For the grey horse second, "Sorrel Dan" third, "Bodine" fourth, "Lady Alice" fifth, and "Harry V." sixth. This was about enough sport for Mr. Galey, and he asked permission to withdraw "Leopard," which request was granted by the Judges.

The first race to-day is for a purse of $600, open to horses that have never trotted better than 2:40, mile heats, best three in five. The entries are:

"SCROGGINS" SOLD AS FIRST CHOICE,

"Annie Watson" second and "Tramp" third, with "Bodine," "Sallie" and "Sorrel Dan" in the field. The latter three horses would undoubtedly show up in front of the stand. Many were astonished that Mr. Blandy allowed "McIntyre" to run again, so lame did the horse walk on his second appearance. But the words, "Bigaroon," and "McIntyre," with the others, darted away, "Bigaroon" again taking the lead, and coming in lively in 2:35¼, with "McIntyre" second and the Cleveland horse not in sight. It was subsequently ascertained that "Belmont," in making the turn for the home stretch, had run upon the inside sod, throwing her driver and taking a roll herself. Luckily neither driver or horse were injured, but the accident caused the horse to be declared distanced.

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E. Bickenbach, b. m. "Lady Alice"	6	5	5	5	dr	
J. H. Galey, r. g. "Leopard"	5	6	2	dr		
H. B. Van Voorhis, c. s. Emperor Eclipse distanced.						
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H. Dempsey, b. s. "Belmont"	2	3	dis
Time—1:50½, 1:51¾, 2:03¾.			

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